



THE PRESIDENT KNOWS ...

The Coordinator of Information has ordered the following text to be broadcast to Belgium.

It contains a powerful and important message from President Roosevelt to the suffering people of Belgium.

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be had on request.

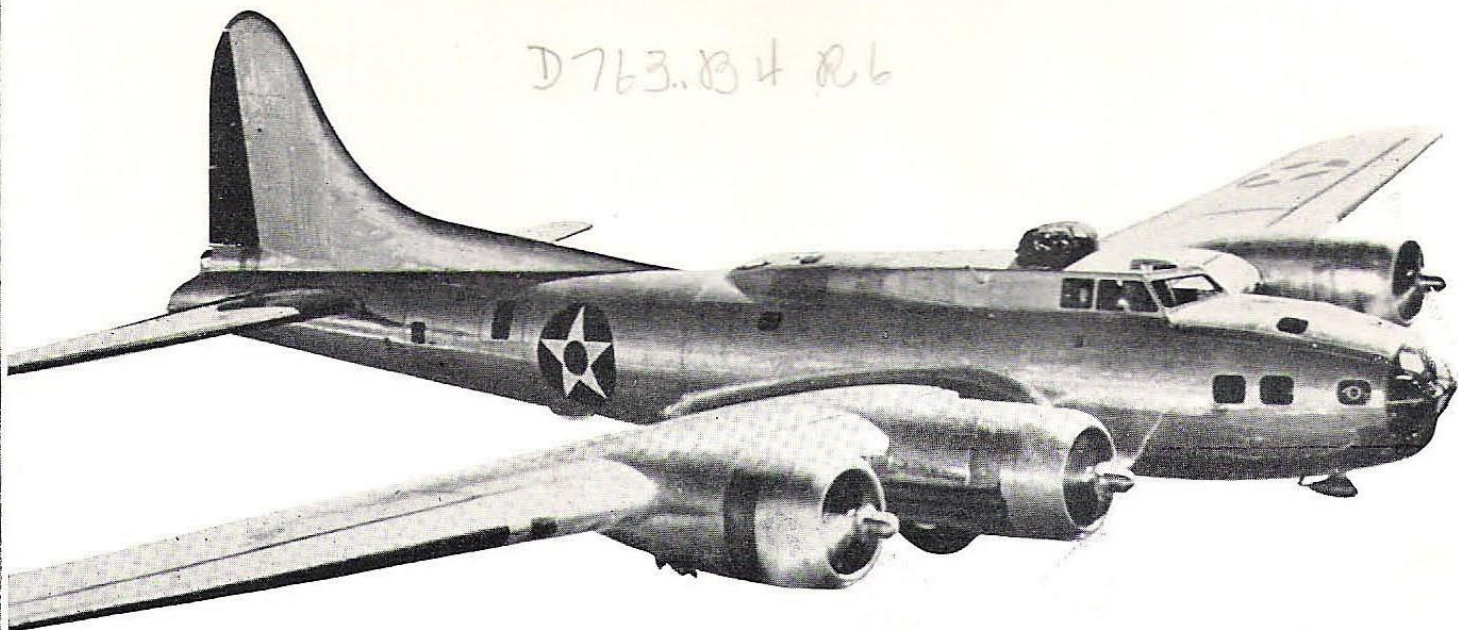
A Message from the President to the Belgian People



Published by
THE BELGIAN INFORMATION CENTER
630 Fifth Avenue, New York



*Children and women, refugees,
misery . . .*

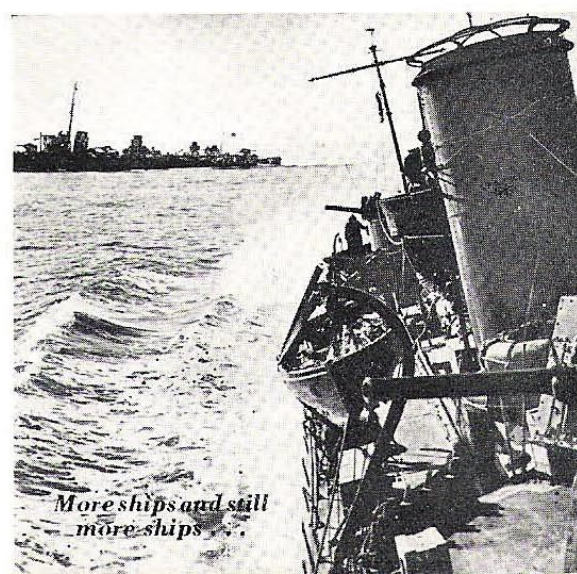


People of Belgium,

the President of the United States is deeply concerned by the atrocities visited upon you by the brutal Nazis.

The President will not forget the terrible sufferings inflicted by the Germans on the innocent men, women and children of Belgium. He will always remember what this once free country is going through under oppression. The United States pledges its entire resources to destroy the conqueror and to restore self government to Belgium. Only by a complete destruction of Hitlerism can the occupation be ended.

The annihilation of Hitlerism has already begun with a vengeance. Its armies are being soundly defeated for the first time, on several fronts. The United States is engaged in a mighty effort of production for war. It is such an effort that no combination of enemy countries can possibly match it. The President said that this year the United States will produce sixty thousand planes to be followed by one hundred and twenty-five thousand next



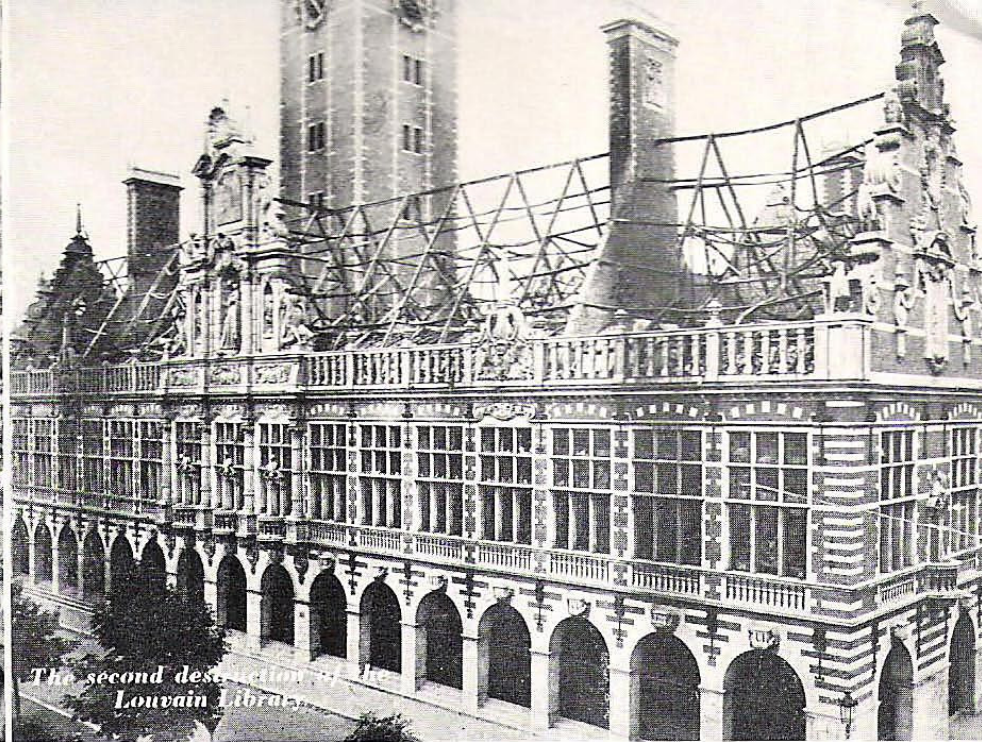
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The people of Belgium go hungry.



The second destruction of the Louvain Library

year. Tank production will reach forty-five thousand this year; seventy-five thousand next year. By the end of this year eight million tons of new shipping will be launched to help carry these weapons of war to the men in all nations opposed to the Axis who are anxious to use them. Ten million tons of new ships will be added to this great fleet next year.

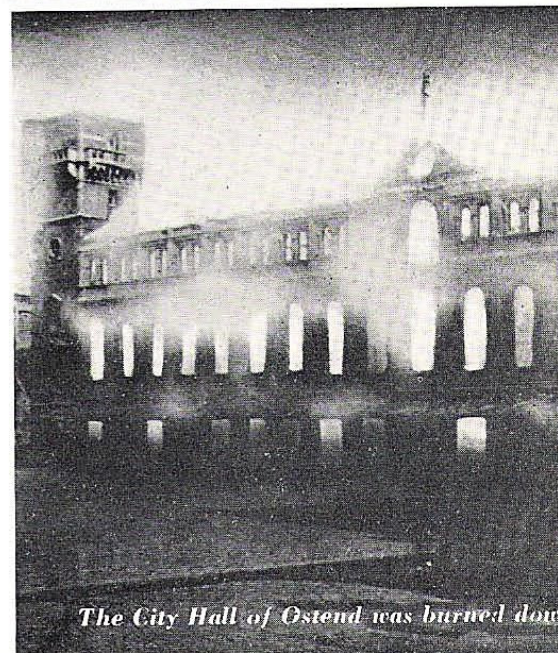
The Nazis have exacted a terrible price from Belgium, in blood and torture and starvation and cruelties without number. But the loyalty and patriotism of the Belgians remain staunch. Death itself is still preferable to them than slavery.

President Roosevelt has authorized the U. S. radio to say in his name that the sacrifices of all people who love liberty shall not be in vain. Belgium will emerge from her present struggle a better and stronger country.

Americans are appalled by the Nazi policy of reducing Belgium by deliberate starvation. They understand thoroughly how that country has been plundered by the Germans. The horde of German troops and Gestapo agents saddled on once-prosperous Belgium are well fed, while Belgian men,



Part of Namur was destroyed by the Nazis



The City Hall of Ostend was burned down

BELGIANS TRIED FOR ASSISTING BRITISH

NEW YORK. — Details regarding the charges against thirteen Belgians sentenced by the German Military Court for sheltering British soldiers are revealed by the Flemish newspaper Algemeen Nieuws.

The report states that the British soldiers who had been hidden for months near Flanders left the village in Belgium and went to Brussels, where aid was given.

It did not say whether the sentences had been handed down by the German Military Court.

Belgians Assail Nazi Cruelties To Their People

Cite Killing of Family That Included Briton, and Boy Who Had Soldier 'Dirty Hun'

3 BELGIANS WHO ASSISTED BRITISH FLYER MUST DIE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden Aug. 13.—The Dagens Nyheter's Berlin correspondent reported today that an English family, consisting of an old mother of English origin, 70, and their daughter, 34, sentenced to death without possibility of appeal by a German court for having sheltered a British flyer in Belgium.

J. van der Elst, counsellor at the Belgian Embassy in Washington, said that the defense plea of "futile" was rejected.

These three persons and Mrs. van der Elst, whose husband had been killed, were brought before the court. The counsel for the defense pointed out that Lucie Vis and Mrs. Fraipont had been sentenced to death without possibility of appeal by a German court for having sheltered a British flyer in Belgium.

Bomb Kills Belgian Fascist, Says UP

By United Press.

A bomb explosion was reported today to have killed an official of the Belgian "Rexist" Fascist movement. Other reports indicated that the affection was spreading throughout the conquered peoples of Europe, despite stern German measures to put it down.

German-dominated Belgian newspapers said Jean Oedeke, secretary to the commander of the "Rexist" organization, had been killed Wednesday by a bomb.

Belgians Condemned

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (U.P.)—Eleven Belgians have been sentenced to death by a German field court-martial for espionage, printing of pamphlets against Germany and "assisting the enemy," the German-language newspaper Brussels Zeitung said today.

At the same time the Krakauer Zeitung reported that a special court in Warsaw had sentenced to death a Belgian.

Belgians Grow Bolder

Anti-Nazi Acts Spread—V Emblem Worn Openly

LONDON, Aug. 14 (ONA)—Nazi action in Belgium is becoming bolder, by patriotic demonstrations of increasing violence and propaganda activities in Belgian circles.

Five Sentenced in Belgium By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, Sept. 23.—From German-occupied Belgium today came reports of five new death sentences against Communists and "favoring the enemy."

Three Communists, all inhabitants of the town of Harnes, have committed acts of terrorism and sabotage with the result that the court also sentenced them, and two juveniles—a girl—to prison terms of years to life on the charge of "favoring the enemy."

Clashes in Belgium

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A.P.)—Belgium's Independence Day, July 21, was the occasion of numerous anti-German demonstrations in many parts of that Nazi-occupied country. Street fighting broke out in several places.

(Courtesy
William Sharp and
New York Times
Magazine)



The President of the United States will always remember the sacrifices of Belgium. Unprovoked



2.

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LA LIBRE BELGIQUE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE DE GUERRE
FONDÉE LE 15 AOÛT 1940

REDACTION ET ADMINISTRATION : OBERFELDKOMMANDANTUR, 1, PLACE DU TRÔNE, BRUXELLES
EDITEUR RESPONSABLE : PETER PAN, JARDIN D'EGMONT, BRUXELLES

[illegible]

Double Mise au Point.

Au moment où les soussignés ont, au mois de juillet 1940, décidé de reprendre l'œuvre de leurs aînés de la période de 1914-1918, avec moins de talent sans doute mais avec la même ardeur, à défendre et au besoin, à

One of the 50 underground papers in occupied Belgium

soutenir le moral de
qu'il leur était permis
Belgique". Ils se sont
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gés les sacrifices pour
donner à ce journal
clandestin par nécessi-
té - la diffusion la plus
large, désavantant
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de la population et les

Mais ils se posés comme ne rien dire l'ennemi, comme qu'il est indigne de vir à ce sujet de discussion.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

*Done at Washington
January First, 1942*

*The United States of America
by Franklin D. Roosevelt
The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
by Winston Churchill
on behalf of the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
by A. A. Gromyko
National Government of the Republic of China
by Ho Chi Minh
Minister for Foreign Affairs
The Commonwealth of Australia
by R. G. Casey
The Kingdom of Belgium
by P. A. Spaak
Canada
by Lester B. Pearson*

Associated Press Wirephotos

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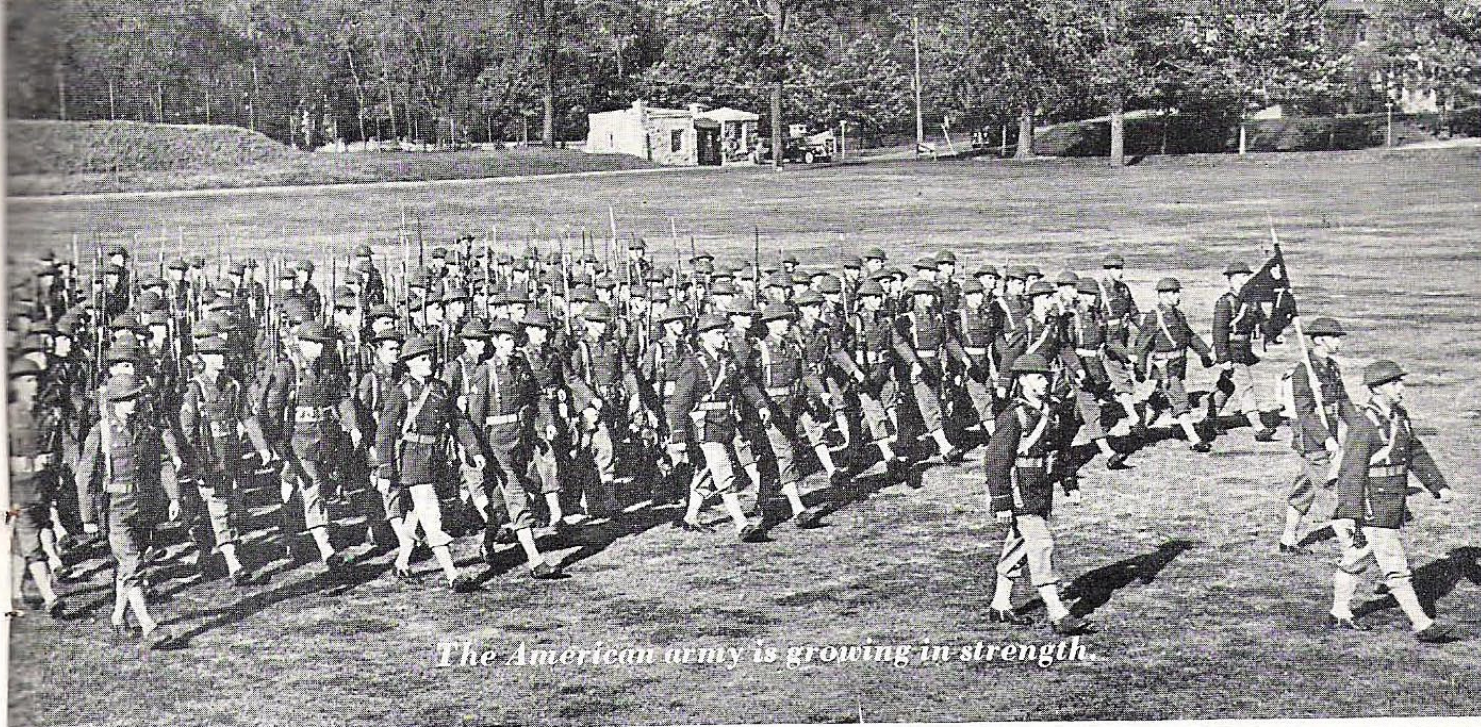
The United States of America
by Franklin D. Roosevelt
The United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
by Louis Mountbatten
on behalf of the Governors
of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Excellencies
His Highness Prince
Faisal bin Abdulaziz
Al Saud

National Government, the Republic of China
the Honorable
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
by H. S. Carey.

The Kingdom of Belgium
by H. A. Astry,
Canada
by Lieut. W. Carter

Associated Press Wirephotos



The American army is growing in strength.

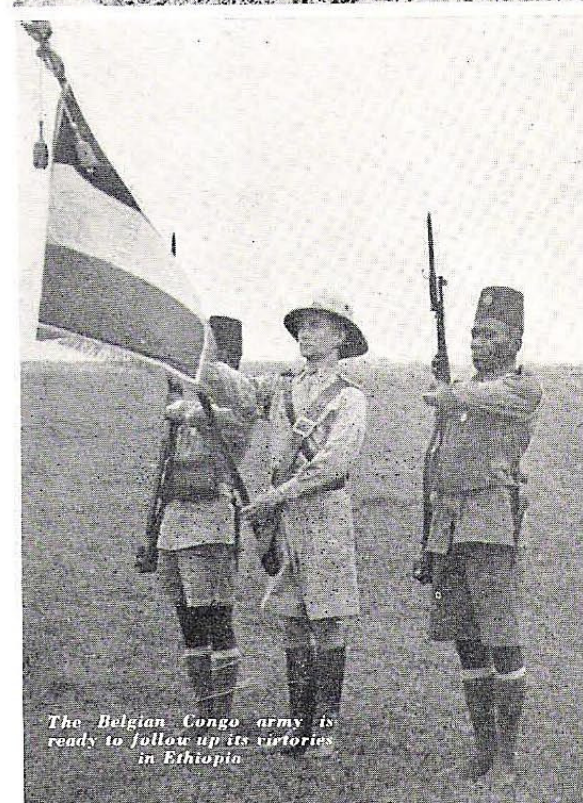
murder, executions, imprisonments, tortures and starvation, have proved unavailing to the Nazis. The will to resist has never been so consolidated as in the face of these inhuman persecutions.

Belgium continues the fight. At home, increasing Nazi measures of repression testify to the success of Belgian sabotage and slowing down in work. Abroad, loyal Belgians all over the world devote their every waking moment to the cause of a free Belgium. Thousands of Belgian men and young men are participating in actual combat with the armies of the United Nations. Their cause is the just cause of freedom for Belgium. Their victory is assured by the spiritual and physical might of the peoples of the world who reject bondage.

At the second year of Nazi occupation of Belgium, hope is brighter than ever for release. The might of the United Nations is now so great, its aims so clear, that only the time of defeat for Hitlerism remains doubtful. President Roosevelt said: "We shall not fight isolated wars, each nation going its own way. Twenty-six nations are united, not in spirit and determination alone, but in the broad conduct of war in all its phases . . . Gone forever



Belgians are training hard in England.



The Belgian Congo army is ready to follow up its victories in Ethiopia.



*The Madonna and child,
by Dirk Bouts*

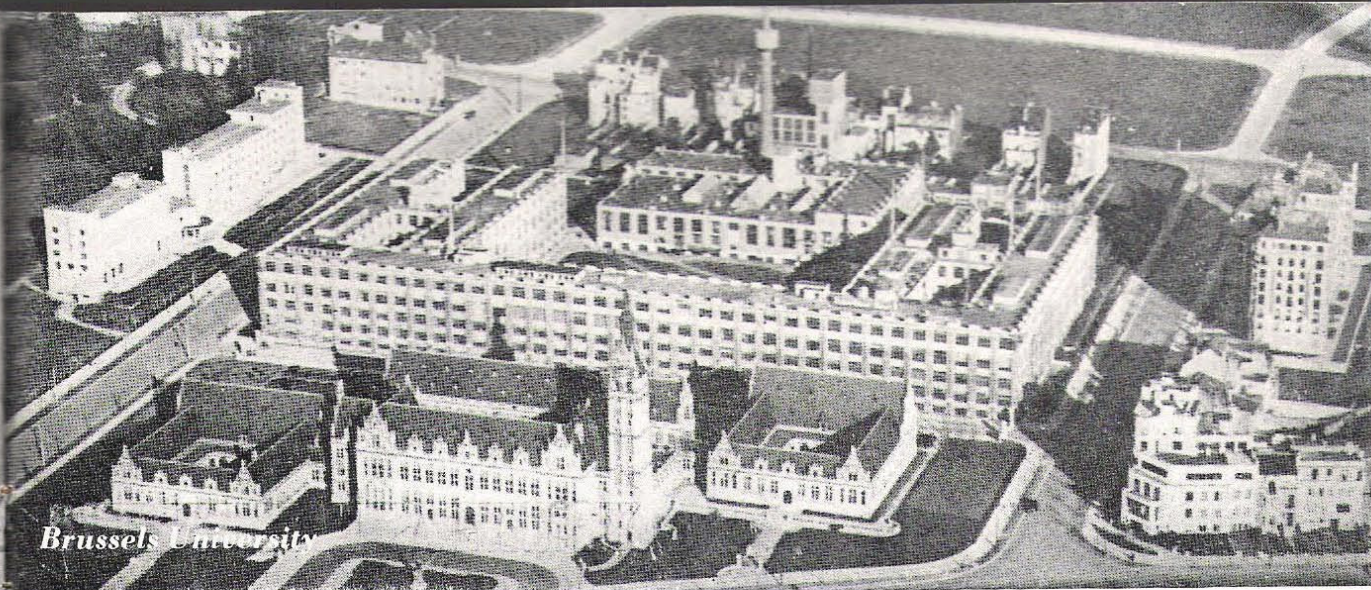
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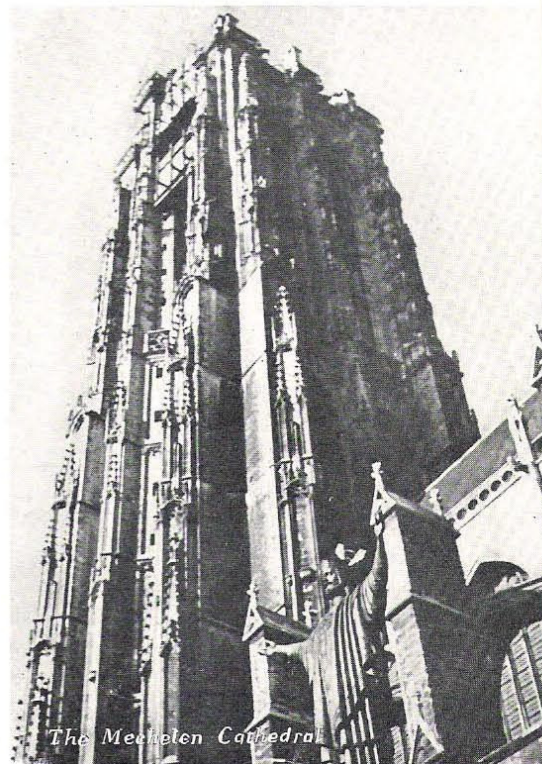
Brussels University

are the days when the aggressors could attack and destroy their victims one by one without unity of resistance."

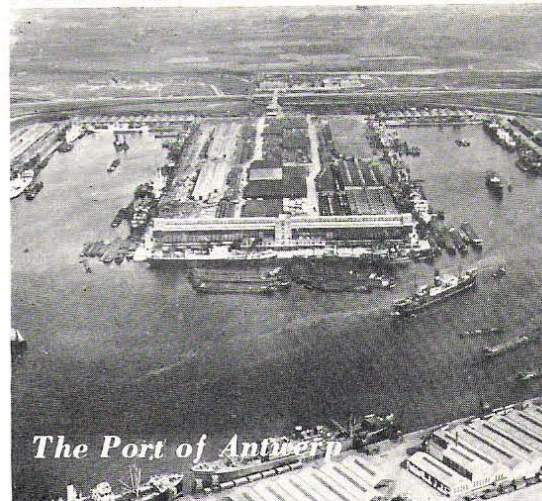
President Roosevelt pointed out that the militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war. "But," he said, "the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

The objectives in this war are clear, the President said. "The objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples — the objective of liberating the subjugated nations — the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world."

These aims are not new to Belgians — nor to Americans. The United States and Belgium have worked for them shoulder to shoulder in the community of nations. Belgium's contributions toward the betterment of humanity have been great in the past. In culture, in art, and in science and industry, Belgium has ranked in the forefront of progressive nations. That country is guiltless of aggression. She has suffered terribly by the aggressive



The Mechelen Cathedral



The Port of Antwerp



Belgian airmen in England have been credited with a large number of victories.



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The Belgian Government in exile. From left to right: Foreign Minister P. H. Spaak, Prime Minister H. Pierlot, Minister of Colonies A. De Vleeschauer, War Minister C. Gutt.

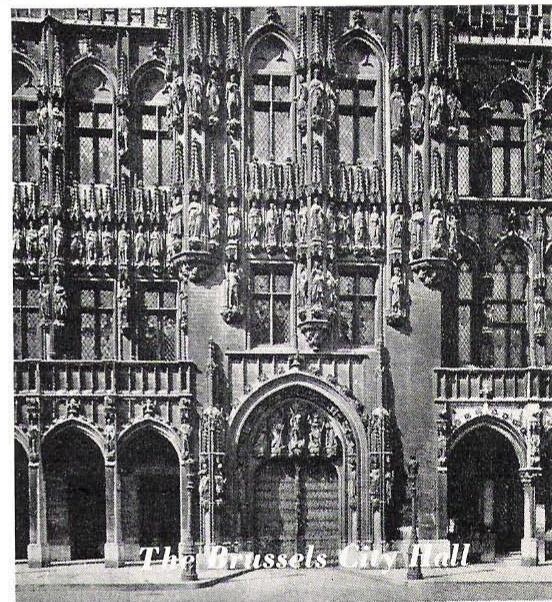
ambitions of Germany — twice, within the memory of most of her people. These wrongs shall be righted. Germany shall not again be allowed to impose her tyranny on peace-loving Belgium. Belgium's cause is humanity's cause.

The hearts of the Belgians are with their free government in London, and with their brave King Leopold, now a prisoner of the hated Nazis. Nothing Germany has been able to do has altered this condition.

King Leopold asked the support of his army in May, 1940. He said then: "Belgium expects you all to honor her flag. Officers, soldiers, whatever happens, my fate will be the same as yours . . . Our cause is just and unsullied. Providence will help us. Long live Belgium."

As more details are learned, Belgium's honor has indeed been greatly augmented by the heroic resistance of the army that died in its tracks opposing Hitler.

Americans look forward to the day when soon King Leopold may say again, "our cause is just and unsullied. Long live Belgium."



The Brussels City Hall



The Belgian Constitution is engraved on the Congress Monument in Brussels.



been credited
ories.

LITERATURE ON BELGIUM TODAY

issued or distributed by the

BELGIAN INFORMATION CENTER

*The following documents on BELGIUM TODAY may be obtained on request addressed to the Belgian Information Center
630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.*

1. **10 FACTS ABOUT BELGIUM TODAY** — A clear statement of Belgian affairs today. Also published in Spanish and Portuguese.
2. **ESCAPE FROM BELGIUM** — The story of the escape of two young Belgian air-officers who flew in a stolen sea-plane to England. Also published in Spanish.
3. **THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS DR. FR.-J. VANDEMEULEBROECK** — The original French and Dutch texts.
4. **THEY RIDE THROUGH BELGIUM** — A comprehensive exposé of what the war did and still does to Belgium. Also in Spanish.
5. **KING LEOPOLD VINDICATED** — A declaration by Sir Roger Keyes, British attaché to King Leopold III. Also in Spanish.
6. **THE BELGIAN CAMPAIGN IN ETHIOPIA** — A story of the Belgian Congo's contribution to the reconquest of Ethiopia.
7. **FORTISSIMI SUNT BELGAE** — The story of the Belgian Army campaign.
8. **THE BELGIAN GRAY BOOK** — The official account of what happened 1939-1940. \$2.50.
9. **BELGIAN CONGO AT WAR** — The Belgian Colony's economic and military contribution to the Allies.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

"NEWS FROM BELGIUM" — Weekly bulletin published by the Belgian Information Center. Free on demand.

"BELGIUM" — Semi-monthly magazine in English, French and Dutch, published by THE BELGIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, Inc., 6 East 45th Street, New York City. Subscription fee \$5 a year.

Other publications issued by Belgians

IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

"NOTICIAS DE BELGICA" — Spanish edition of "News from Belgium", published in Mexico, may be obtained on request at the following address: Avenida Sierra Madre, 135, Mexico City, Mexico.

"NOTICIAS DA BELGICA" — Portuguese edition of "News from Belgium", published in Rio de Janeiro, may be obtained on request at the following address: Belgian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"BELGICA" — A semi-monthly publication issued in Spanish, Dutch and French by Francis Silvart, Viamonte, 903, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Subscription fee \$3 a year.

"BELGIQUE" — Monthly paper of l'Union Nationale Belge, 396 Rue Craig Ouest, Montreal, Canada. Subscription fee \$1.00 a year.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

"LA BELGIQUE INDEPENDANTE" — Weekly paper, published at: 106, Eaton Square, London S.W.1. Subscription fee 2/2d. for three months.

"ONAFHANKELIJK BELGIE" — Weekly paper, published at: 106, Eaton Square, London S.W.1. Subscription fee 2/2d. for three months.

"VERS L'AVENIR" — French periodical published by the Belgian army in Great Britain. 3d. a copy.

"NAAR WIJD EN ZIJD" — Flemish periodical published by the Belgian army in Great Britain. 3d. a copy.

MARINE — A French and Flemish monthly published in London: 37 Eaton Place. Subscription fee 1/-.

MESSAGE — An English monthly published in London.